

Common Australian Crow, *Euploea corinna*. A characteristic butterfly of the lush vegetation belt bordering the Fitzroy River but seen also in the pindan and at Broome.

Glass-wing, *Acræa andromacha*. One of the commonest butterflies encountered; it was frequent along the Fitzroy in June, abundant at the foot of the Oscar Ranges in July and again plentiful on the outskirts of Derby and on Cockatoo Island in August.

Tailed Emperor, *Eriboca pyrrhus*. The largest of the butterflies met with, the Tailed Emperor was nowhere common and its fast and rather high flight made netting difficult. Seen at Derby in August and at Broome in September. One was seen about 10 miles north of Anna Plains homestead on September 11.

Meadow Argus, *Preceis villida*. Encountered sparingly near the Fitzroy River and at Meda Station in May.

Blue Argus, *Preceis orithya*. Plentiful along the Fitzroy in June where it was attracted to the low flowers of a mat-like herb. Also seen on Cockatoo Island in August.

Common Grass Blue, *Zizeeria labradus*. Probably very common but only identified at Derby.

Grass Jewel, *Chilades trochilus*. Captured in the pindan near Derby.

An Azure, probably the Satin Azure, *Ogyris amaryllis*, was common around Derby in August, flying high around the *Bauhinia* trees but the species has not been positively identified.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

A Giant Petrel Inland.—On May 14, 1956, whilst travelling between Mandurah and Pinjarra I saw a Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) approximately 10 miles from the sea. This bird had evidently been blown inland by the gale-force N.W. winds that had swept in from the sea during the previous 12 hours. This bird was almost exhausted and was "battling" to find "up draughts" from the surrounding almost flat nature of the country. The wind velocity during this gale reached a maximum of 67 m.p.h.

—N. E. STEWART, Cottesloe.

Occurrence of Goldfinch at Albany.—On January 18, 1957, calls of Goldfinches (*Carduelis carduelis*) in the lower portion of Lawley Park, Albany, attracted my attention and, after a time, I saw one bird in flight. It alighted in a tree nearby where I obtained good views through binoculars. This bird then flew to a distance, but calls continued from the original source, indicating that there were at least two birds in the vicinity.

This appears to be the first record of the species outside of the Perth metropolitan area.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Collie

Second Record of a Gannet Ringed in New Zealand.—On November 12, 1956, I found a dead Gannet (*Sula serrator*) on the beach at Strickland Bay, Rottneest Island. Its tail feathers were

missing and the corpse was practically devoid of flesh. The bird had obviously been dead for some time, though it could not have come ashore before early October, when this beach was last searched. It carried a New Zealand ring (No. 28489).

Later I learnt from Mr. P. A. S. Stein of Auckland, who ringed the bird on Horuhoru Island, Hauraki Gulf, that it was hatched on November 10-11, 1955. The only other New Zealand gannet recovered in Western Australia was also ringed in Hauraki Gulf (see *W.A. Nat.*, 5: 119).

—G. M. STORR, Nedlands.

Crested Grebe on the Swan River Estuary.—The Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) is not a common bird in the South-West and is more frequently met with on the southern estuaries than in the neighbourhood of Perth. Here it is more consistently reported from Lake Jandakot than anywhere else, though birds may occasionally be seen at Lake Cooloongup, also on the coastal plain, and at the Victoria Reservoir, in the Darling Ranges. On July 29, 1956, I saw a Crested Grebe, in fully-developed head plumage, on the Swan River Estuary at Pelican Point. It was swimming and diving close to the foreshore on the Nedlands side of the point. The water at the surface and shallows was perfectly fresh at the time. As far as can be ascertained the species had not previously been observed on this estuary.

—D. L. SERVENTY, Nedlands

Western Shrike-Thrush at Nedlands.—On June 7, 1956, accompanied by Mr. G. M. Storr, I observed a Western Shrike-Thrush (*Colluricincla rufiventris*) in the grounds of the University Zoology Department, Nedlands. The bird was moving about restlessly in the outer foliage of a tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) occasionally giving voice to its melodious song. Serventy and Whittell (*Birds of Western Australia*, 1951: 272) state that this species "has long since forsaken the immediate neighbourhood of Perth," and is restricted to "the relatively little-altered bush." In this respect it differs markedly from its eastern representative the Grey Shrike-Thrush (*C. harmonica*). They also note that it sings only in the breeding season, its winter call being a loud "yor-ick," or "war-iek."

Mr. Storr has reported seeing a shrike-thrush again in the same place on August 3, 1956, and also that he has seen the species in eucalypts beside Perry's Lake, Floreat Park, on several occasions.

—D. L. McINTOSH, Nedlands.

Another Arctic Tern in Western Australia.—At Cape Leeuwin on November 12, 1956, one of us (N.E.M.) found a dead Arctic Tern (*Sterna macrura*) among rocks just above high-water mark. From its condition we estimate that it had been dead for about a month. It was possibly blown ashore on about October 8, when stormy weather was prevailing off Cape Leeuwin.